## THE MONUMENT SOCIETY. An Organization Whose History Covers Over Half a Century.

WHY THE SOCIETY WAS FORMED-ITS EARNEST EFFORTS TO BUILD THE MONUMENT BY MEANS OF PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS-DISTIN-GUISHED NAMES ON THE LIST OF MEMBER

For many years Congress slept over the pro ject of building a suitable monument to Washington. The people began to think the monument never would be erected if the matter was left to Congress. In September, 1833, a paragraph was published in the National Intelligencer of this city calling a meeting of citizens to take the matter in hand.

In response to that call a meeting of citizens was held at the City Hall, September 26, 1833, at which were present Daniel Brent, Joseph Gales, James Kearney, Joseph Gales, jr., Peter Force, W. W. Seaton, John McLelland, Pishey Thompson, Thomas Carberry, George Watterson, and William Cranch, who was afterwards chief justice of the Circuit Court of the Dis-

At this meeting the Washington National Monument society was formed, Chief Justice John Marshall, then eighty-five years of age, being elected its first president, and Judge Cranch the first vice president. George Watterson, who was the originator of the enterprise was the first secretary, and he served in that capacity from 1883 till his death, in 1854, and was succeeded by John Carroll Brent, who was succeeded by Dr. J. B. Blake, and then by Hon. Horatio King, the present incumbent,

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT MADISON. When Chief Justice Marshall died, in 1835, ex-President Madison was chosen to succeed him as president of the society. Mr. Madison, In his letter to Mr. Cranch accepting the office conferred upon him was dated Montpelier, July 25, 1835, and said: "I have received your letter of the 20th, informing me 'that I have been unanimously elected president of the Washington National Monument society in the place of its late lamented president, Chief Justice Marshall.' I am very sensible of the distinction conferred by the relations in which the society has placed me; and feeling, like my illustrious predecessor, a deep interest in the object of the association, I cannot withhold, as an evidence of it, the acceptance of the appointment, though aware that in my actual condition it cannot be more than honorary, and that, under no cir-cumstances it could supply the loss which the society has sustained. A monument worthy the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commemorate, at the same time, a virtue, a patriotism, and a gratitude truly national, with which the friends of liberty, everywhere, will sympathize, and of which our country may always be proud.'

THE LIST OF MEMBERS of the society from 1833 to the present time embraces many names identified with our national history. Probably no organization in the country has had on its roll so many names of illustrious men. Among them appear distinguished statesmen and soldiers, learned scientists, eminent jurists, professional men of prominence and great philanthropists. Since | self, have I discharged my obligation towards, able, and it was determined to prepare an the organization of the society there have been seventy-six active members elected. Their names are: Chief Justice John Marshall, John P. Van Ness, James Madison, R. C. Weightman, Kearney, Thomas Carberry, John J. Abert,
Elisha Whittlesey, John P. Ingle, T. Hartley
Crawford, Major General Winfield Scott, W. W.
Seaton, U. S. Grant, M. F. Maury, Dr. William
Jones, Peter Force, Philip R. Fendall, B. Ogle
Tayloe, W. L. Hodge, Thomas Blagden, Henry
D. Codes, Peter G. Washington, Judge James D. Cooke, Peter G. Washington, Judge James Dunlop, William B. Todd, J. C. Kennedy, Hon. William A. Richardson, A. R. Shepherd, John Carroll Brent, George W. Riggs, O. E. Babcock, James M. Carlisle, Fitzbugh Coyle, Dr. James E. Hall, William J. McDonald, Prof. Joseph Henry, F. D. Stuart, Dr. John M. Brodhead, Dr. John B. Blake, Dr. Charles F. Stansbury, W.W. Corceran, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Horatio King, J. Bayard H. Smith, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Hon. George Bancroft, Col. James G. Berret, Dr. Daniel B. Clarke, John C. Harkness, Dr. Chas, H. Nichols, Dr. Joseph M.Toner, Judge George W. McCrary, General Wm, McKee Dunn, Edward Clark, esq.; Dr, James C. Welling, D. A. Watterson, esq.; Rear Admiral L. M. Powell, Judge Walter S. Cox and Rear Admiral C. R. P.

EX-OFFICIO OFFICERS. Upon the death of President Madison in 1836, the constitution was amended so as to provide that the President of the United States should be ex-officio president of the society. Andrew Jackson was the first ex-officio president, and he was followed by Martin Van Buren. Wm. H. Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew John-son, U. S. Grant, R. B. Hayes, Jas. A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.

The mayors of Washington and the governors of the District were made ex-officio vice presidents of the society. They were: J. P. Van Ness, Wm. A. Bradley, Peter Force, W. W. Seaton, Walter Lenox, John W. Maury, John T. Towers, Wm. E. Magruder, Rich'd Wallach, S. J. Bowen, W. E. Magruder, Rich'd Wallach, S. J. Bowen, W. C. Seaton, W. Se M. G. Emery, mayors, and H. D. Cooke and A. R. Shepherd, governors. During the many years when the society was striving to secure funds, by popular contribution, to erect the proposed structure, its financial affairs were enfrusted to a general agent.

Hon, Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, was the first general agent. He was appointed in 1848, and served a number of years. Lieut, J. C. Ives was general agent in 1859 and 1860. John S. Benon served in that capacity in 1870, and F. L. Harvey filled the post from 1874 to 1876, when Congress assumed the task of completing the

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

An address issued by the society announcing the appointment of Mr. Whittlesey as general agent is interesting as showing the spirit and intention of the society at that time. It was addressed "to the American people," and after announcing the appointment of Mr. Whittlesey said: "It may be proper to state, for the information of the public, that the delay in commencing the monument has been occasioned by the want of a proper site, but that difficulty has now been removed by the late act of Congress. Though the expectations of the managers have not been realized as to the amount or contributions made by those who have been called upon to aid in so noble a work, it has not been suffered to lie idle. The board authorized the whole amount collected by the agents of the society, about \$28,000, to be invested in the society, about \$28,000, to be invested in the safest stocks in the country, and placed in trust in the names of three respectable citizens of Washington, Samuel H. Smith, Nathan Towson and Thomas Munroe, or the survivors or survivor of them, so as to be free from risk, and subject, with the accruing interest, at any moment to the accomplishment of the contemplated object. To know the public fellows. plated object. To keep the public fully informed of the condition of the funds of the society, the treasurer has been required to publish, and has published, an annual report, showing the amount invested in safe stocks. These investments amount, according to the last statement of the treasurer, to \$62,450.66."

In closing the address, Mr. Watterston, the secretary, said: "I am authorized by the board

of managers to say that a copy of every journal in the United States which publishes this address, shall be deposited in the corner-stone of

COLLECTING FUNDS. The plan adopted by the society was to secure of the country in erecting a monument to Presi- needed assistance was again withheld. fient Washington, all hope of Congress acting in the matter having been abandoned. At first sontributions were limited to the annual sum authority to make collections. The collections on the \$1 plan had amounted to \$28,000 in 1836. The financial embarrassment of the ing been abolished, contributions on a more generous plan were solocited with such success that in 1847 the fund amounted to \$87,000.

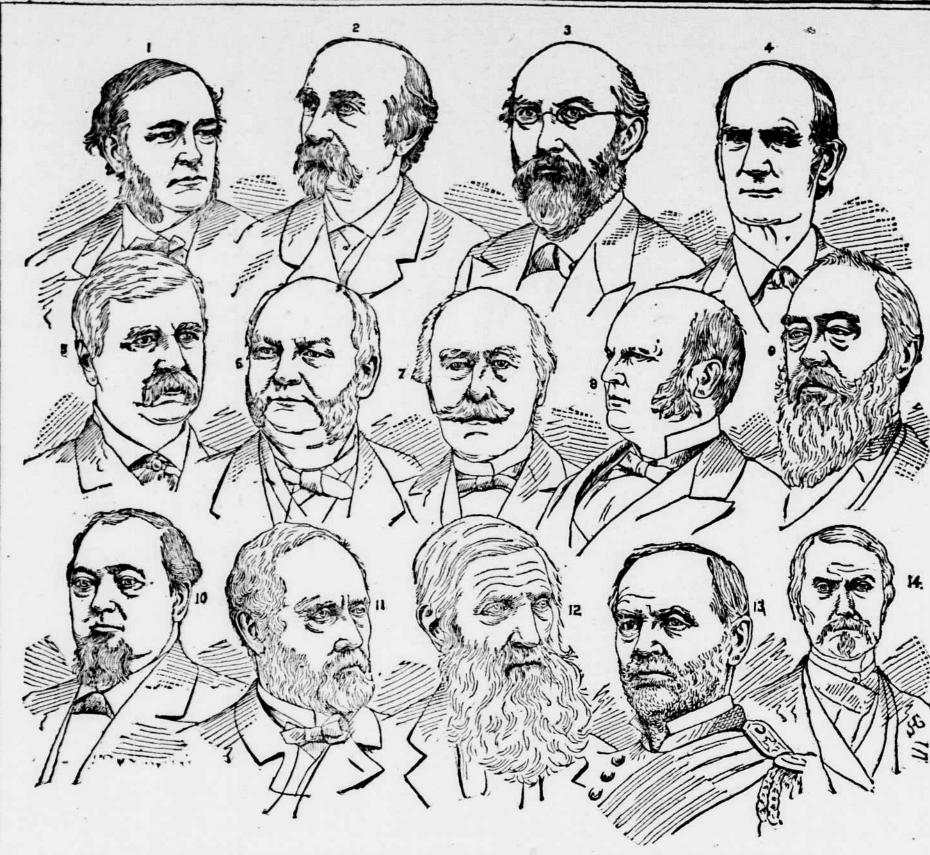
Mrs. James Madison, Mrs. John Quincy Adams and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, at the request of the monument society, effected an organization to assist in collecting funds through the women of the country. In November, 1847, the monument society passed a resolution that the corner-stone of the monument should be laid on the 22d of February, 1848, provided that a suitable site could be obtained in time. After the corner-stone was laid the members of the Monument society were constantly obliged to appeal to the public for funds. The

rather slow responses must have shaken their faith at times in the patriotism of the American SIGNS OF DISCOURAGEMENT. In 1854 the shaft had reached a height of 154 feet, and the contributions, amounting in all

following appeal to the country was issued:

Appeal to the Country in Behalf of the Washington National Monument. Fellow-Citizens-The monument so nobly unlertaken by a few of our patriotic countrymen to commemorate the worth and services of the Father of the Country, having reached 154 feet of the 51712, according to its plan, at a cost of about \$230,000, needs your prompt and zealous support to raise funds, now nearly exhausted, to carry it on after the present month of June. Unless contributions are made this great na-tional work must be discontinued if the board of managers, who render their services gratuitously do not incur a debt upon their own responsibility. Is their patriotism to be so taxed, or shall this work, begun in patriotism, be a characteristic of the several states are respectively ex-officio its vice presidents. On March 22d, 1859, a meeting for the organization of the society under the act of incorporation was or shall this work, begun in patriotism, be a monument of national disgrace? Surely there

to a dollar each, is wanted for the completion of



THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

1. DR. C. H. NICHOLS. 5. JAS. G. BERRET.

2. JUDGE W. S. COX. 6. DR. JOS. M. TONER. 13. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

3. J. C. WELLING, LL.D. 7. J. B H, SMITH. 14. D. A. WATTERSTON.

4. JOHN C. HARKNESS. 9. DANIEL B. CLARKE. 10. HON, GEO. W. MCCRARY. 11. REAR ADMIRAL C.P.R. RODGERS, 12. HON. GEO. BANCROFT.

THE ORATOR OF THE DAY.

address to the people of the United States. The society, in pursuance of the plan of their Commodore John Rodgers, General Thomas S.
Jessup, Colonel George Bomford, M. St. Clair
Clarke, William Ingle, Samuel H. Smith, Wm.
Brent, John McLelland, William Cranch, Gen.
Alexander McComb, John Carter, William
Clarke, William Cranch, Gen.
Alexander McComb, John Carter, William
Charles Small. Let it de made singly or by associations. But be sure it is made. Delay is hazardous to the undertaking. The payment can be made to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to you, so that the duty of an American citizen be discharged.

Every particular citizen several milliam for and to obtain state, city and township aid. Many will remember the first convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to you, so that the duty of an American citizen be discharged.

Every particular citizen several made singly or by associations. But be sure it is made. Delay is hazardous to the undertaking. The payment can be made to your postmester, or whoever small. Let it de made singly address, once more sent out its agents, and every effort was made to stir up the patriotic impulses of the people and to obtain state, city and township aid. Many will remember the can be made to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to you, so that the distance of the people and to obtain state, city and township aid. Many will remember the convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to you, so that the convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to you, so that the convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to you, so that the convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most convenient to your postmester, or whoever may be most Brent, George Watterson, Col. Nathan Towson, Col. Archibald Henderson, Thomas Munroe, Gen. Waiter Jones, Walter Lenox, James Kearney, Thomas Carberry, John J. Abert, Thomas Carberry, John J. Abert, Watter Manuel Children Surely will aid in forwarding the money received for the advancement of the great work. Will he not render that aid now?

Every patriotic citizen surely will aid in forwarding the money received for the advancement of the great work. Will he not render that aid now?

ARCH. HENDERSON First Vice President. JOHN T. TOWERS. Mayor of Washington and ex-officio Second Vice President. Third Vice President. J. B. H. SMITH, Treasurer.

JOHN CARROLL BRENT, Secretary. John W. Maury, Walter Jones, Winfield Scott, N. Towson. eter Force, Thos. Blagden. Walter Lenox, M. F. Maury, T. Hartley Crawford, W. A. Bradley, W. W. Corcoran, P. R. Fendall. Benj. Ogle Tayloe. Elisha Whittlesey, The society also addressed a memorial to

Congress, giving a history of the progress of the structure thus far, and the prospects for its ulti- and, peace and harmony once more prevailing, mate completion, and invoking congressional | the society, after its enforced inaction of ten assistance. The memorial was referred to a | years, on the 22d of February made a last af-

tions, and boys and girls now grown to mature manhood and womanhood, glowing with admiration of the character of Washington, were prompted to drop their little dime offerings. In the year the address was issued the legislature of California passed a resolution appropriating \$1,000 annually toward the completion of the monument, which resolution, however, was never carried into effect. That year the plan was adopted of receiving contributions at the polls during elections. At a general election held in Washington June 6th, the amount of \$150.76 was contributed. At the general election in 1860 the people of this young daughter of the Union contributed at the polis \$10,962 in glittering metal. The war of the rebellion, of course, interrupted the operations of the society. After the war the whole country for years was still too much taken up with the settlement of the questions growing out of the conflict to encourage the society to persevere in its work. A LAST APPEAL. In 1871 it was considered that the prosperity of the country was sufficiently re-established,



1. GEORGE WATTERSTON. 3. DR. JOHN B. BLAKE.

2. JOHN CARROLL BRENT. 4. HON. HORATIO KING.

February, 1855, they reported in favor of an ations, to private corporations, to states, appropriation of \$200,000. It really looked as if the money would be forthcoming, when an obstacle arose to prevent the committee's report organization of the people." But it was all in the assistance and unite the efforts of the people being called up in Congress, and the much- vain; the responses were so meager as almost to

pointed in different parts of the country with authority to make collections. The collections secured a large membership in the society by means of one-dollar contributions, held a meetcountry in 1838 put a stop to any further opera- ing and elected a new board of managers before the society to resume its work with a reasonable tions for several years, and matters remained at a standstill until 1846, when the \$1 rule have naturally declined to make any appropriation when it was uncertain who would be responsi-ble and would control the expenditure of the funds. The new board insisted upon their right. to act, and even seized the papers and records of the society and went ahead with the work, succeeding in adding six feet to the height of the structure. It became necessary, however, to remove this portion when work in later years was recommenced. After a trial of three years the so-called know-nothing managers abandoned the work.

THE SOCIETY INCORPORATED. Con October 20, 1858, the legal board which and been ejected from office on February 22, 1855, resumed possession. In the meantime, admonished by the legal difficulties in the way of a voluntary association, Congress had been applied to for a charter, and on February 22, 1859, that body passed an act incoporating "The Washington National Monument Soto about \$23,000, had been expended. The

The incorporators - were Winfield Scott, Walter Jones, John J. Abert, James Kearney, Walter Jones, John J. Abert, James Kearney, Thomas Carberry, Peter Force, Wm. A. Bradley, Philip R. Fendall, Walter Lenox, W. F. Maury and Thomas Blagden, (as survivors of the grantees of the site selected by Polk.) J. B. H. Smith, W. W. Seaton, Elisha Whittlesey, B. Ogle Tayloe, Thomas H. Crawford, W. W. Corcoran and John Carroll Brent. The only survivors to-day are W. W. Corcoran and J. B. H. Smith. H. Smith. By the act of incorporation the President of

the United States for the time being is designated as ex-officio president of the society, and held in the aldermen's chamber in the City are a sufficient number of noble-hearted patriots Hall in Washington, and President Buchanan in the land to prevent this.

Nothing but a small contribution from all, in proportion to their means, if only from a dime the monument. The question is asked, will not such a contribution be made by every one? Will the people of this great country leave to a few the honor, after long years of trial and toll, of erecting a monument worthy of the great and good Washington, or shall it be a national monument from the whole people? That the monument should stop short of one-third of the plan proposed no patriotic citizen can believe!

But the time for making contributions can no before in the House of Representatives, and But the time for making contributions can no longer be delayed. Let every citizen ask him. pleted. Everything once more looked favor-

committee of thirteen, of which Henry May, of Maryland, was chairman, and on the 22d of try for aid—to individuals, to associeast ridicule upon the sacred object at stake. Of THE KNOW-NOTHING TROUBLES.

A division had arisen in the monument society, and on the very day the committee made

all the rich and prosperous commonwealths of the Union, the state of New York alone took any notice of the appeal, and that was of no benefit. The legislature of New York in April, 1871, been subscribed from other sources to enable prospect of completing it. The conditions of the act made it inoperative. When Congress began its appropriations for the work the society was, of course, relieved of the necessity of raising THE SITE RECONVEYED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

> By the provisions of the act of August 2, 1876. the Washington National' Monument society was required to transfer to the United States al the property, easements, rights and privileges belonging to the corporation, but the society was authorized to continue its organization for the purpose of soliciting and collecting money and material from states, associations or the people in aid of the completion of the monuwould have no practical result, and it may be said that, realizing this, the society, from that day, made no further attempts to obtain con-tributions. At a meeting of the Monument society, on the 3d of August, a resolution was adopted transferring to the government the title of the reservation on which the monument stands. Subsequently a deed was prepared by the Attorney General and duly executed by the first vice president, Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and the secretary, Dr. J. B. Blake, as officers representing the society. The date of the deed is January 20, 1877, and it is now on file in the State department. Though Congress at last assumed the task of completing the title of the reservation on which the monugress at last assumed the task of completing the monument, it was only after persistent and urgent appeals had been made to it by the Monument society. Mr. W. Corcoran and the late Dr. John B. Blake were especially active and efficient in bringing Congress around to a patriotic and liberal frame of mind. The society has retained its organization, and will, it is expected, be continued as a body, entrusted with

the care of the monument. THE PRESENT MEMBERS are Chester A. Arthur, president ex-officio; W. W. Corcoran, first vice president; Robert C.

A Biographical Sketch of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who prepared the principal oration delivered to-day, and who



thirty-seven years ago delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone, is a descendant in the sixth generation of Gov. John Winthrop, man, and it was only a few years ago that it is a great grandson of Gov. James Bowdoin, a grandson of Gov. James Bowdoin, a grandson of Sir John Temple, bart, who died in 1798, and a son of Thomas Lindell Wintimop. He was born at Boston, Mass., May 1211, 1899, graduated at Harvard in 18-28; studied law with Daniel Webstef, 1828-31; was a whig member of the Massachusetts legislature from 1836 to 1840, and speaker of the lower house during his last term in that body. He served as a Representative in Congress in 1841-42, and again from 1843 to 1850. He was Speaker of the House in the 30th Congress, and the steps at the City Hetel and again from 1843 to 1850. He was speaker of the House in the 30th Congress in 1841-42, and distinguished himself by his tact as a presiding officer, no less than by his graceful in cloquence on the floor, and his skill in debate. In 1847 he visited Europe, and again crossed the ocean a few years later. His taste for literature and learning caused his election early in life to membership in many literary and sclentific asside that during a single day he rode ten different horses into Alexandria. Every one tells me he made a fine-looking figure on horseback. He sat straight and had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed. This straight sand had thorough command of his steed and sa special straight and had thorough command of his steed and sand would be a special straight and had thorough command of his steed the straight and had thorough command of his steed is a great grandson of Gov. James Bowdoin, a politics on the street corners. and '51. In 1851 he received a large plurality of votes for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated in the legislature. He delivered at Boston, November 23d, 1853, an oration on "Archimedes and Franklin," which gave impetus to the movement that resulted in the erection of the statue of Franklin in that city, and he was the orator on the occasion of the dedication of that statue September 17, 1856, as he had been at the inauguration of the Boston public library, 1855, as president of the city library commissioners. Mr. Winthrop has been for many years the president of the Massachusetts Historical society of which the Massachusetts are sufficiently and the many wears the president of the Massachusetts Historical society of which the Massachusetts had been at the probably knew the man well enough to know that he would get drunk anyhow, and not wishing to have any trankle more and the rearried nabits of businaters. He is forty-one years of age, and a native of Massachusetts. He was educated as a civil engineer, and since his graduation from college has always been employed as assistant to some engineer officer. He was Col. Casey's assistant while stationed at Portland, Me., and subsequently was Gen. Duanc's assistant at the same contract of his employing an overseer in which he stipulates that the overseer shall have the right to be drunk for a week at Christmas. He probably knew the man well enough to know that he would get drunk anyhow, and not wishing to have any trankle more than the received as a civil engineer.

Significant of the design for the roof. He is forty-one years of age, and a native of Massachusetts is forty-one years of age, and a native of Massachusetts active line to make money until he became a surveyor, and then he made it very fast, earning twenty-five dollars a day. As to his busing since his graduation from college has always been employed as assistant to some engineer. While stationed at Portland, Me., and subsequently was Gen. Duance assistant at the same point of the Boston public li Senator, by executive appointment, to fill the unexpired term of Daniel Webster in 1850 petus to the movement that resulted in the erection of the statue of Franklin in that city, and he was the orator on the occasion of the dedication of that statue September 17, 1856, as he had been at the inauguration of the Boston public library, 1855, as president of the city library commissioners. Mr. Winthrop has been for many years the president of the Massachusetts Historical society of which body he is the sen-Historical society, of which body he is the sen-ior member. He has for many years devoted his leisure to the cause of historical literature, taking little part in recent political questions. His residence is at Brookline, near Boston. His speeches in Congress and orations on various public occasions have been collected and printed. He has accomplished much literary work, most of it being historical or biographical in character. Some years ago he delivered a course of lectures on the early history of Massachusetts. His last great oratorical effort was made at the bi-centennial celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, held December 21, 1870. The oration at the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington monument was delivered while Mr. Winthrop was Speaker of the House. Of that effort the National Intelligencer said: "The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the appointed orator of the day, then rose and delivered an oration, which for eminent propriety and appropriateness to the occasion, for classic purity of diction, unaffected ease and grace in the delivery, manly, heartfelt, thrilling eloquence and patriotic fire, has perhaps never been surpassed. The course of the breeze was favorable in wafting the rich and sonorous tones of his voice towards the audience before him, and they responded to it, pulse to pulse, by oft-repeated bursts of applause. Of the speech, so far as we know there is but one only. speech, so far as we know, there is but one opin-ion. Mr. Winthrop was fully up to the occasion, and has erected for himself, if he had none other, an imperishable monument of renown As Webster's great speech is associated with the thought of the monument at Bunker Hill, so will that of Winthrop be coupled with that of seat of government."



HON, JOHN D. LONG. When Mr. Winthrop was selected as orator for this occasion it was expected that he would deliver the address in person. A serious illness last fall, however, rendered him unable to assume the labor of delivery; so Hon. John D. Long, a Representative from Massachusetts, was invited to represent him and read the oration.

"THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY." How He Looked to Cotemporary Eyes-His Personal Appearance and Peculiarities-An Interesting Description At this time of the dedication of the National

Washington monument, everything relating to the appearance and characteristics of the Father of his Country possesses a double interest, and will be sure to find attentive readers. W. Corcoran, first vice president; Robert C. Winthrop, second vice president; Horatio King, secretary; J. Bayard H. Smith, Gep. W. T. Sherman, Dr. Chas. H. Nichols, D. A. Watterston, James G. Berret, Edward Clark, Gen. William McKee Dunn, John C. Harkness, Daniel B. Clarke, Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Dr. Joseph M. Toner, Dr. James C. Welling, George Bancroft, Judge Walter S. Cox and Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

In the groups of portraits accompanying this article appear all the active members of the society, excepting Messrs. W. W. Corcoran and Edward Clarke, whose portraits are given in connection with the monument commission.

Perhaps the most graphic description of Lun now extant is that contained in a letter in the possession of Benjamin H. Ackerson, of Raleigh, N. C., written by David Ackerson, in the year 1811, to his son William, then living in Laurens district, S. C. David Ackerson, the writer, lived for many years near Alexandria, and was captain of a company in a continental regiment during the revolutionary war. He was intimately acquainted with Washington. This part of the letter, giving a personal description of Washington, was written at the request of his son, who had a curiosity to know how the Father of his Country looked. It was as follows:

"In the first place, you should know that" Perhaps the most graphic description of him

Washington was not wirst the ladies call a pretty man. It seems that fate has destined handsome men for other purposes than heroic endeavor. But in military costume he was a splendid figure, such as would impress the memory ever afterwards. The first time I was ever brought in contact with the great hero was three days before the crossing of the Delaware, as I have related to you before. It was under the most unfavorable circumstances as the weathree days before the crossing of the Delaware, as I have related to you before. It was under the most unfavorable circumstances, as the weather was bitterly cold, and a fierce wind was blowing. Washington had a large, thick nose, and it was very red that day, giving me the impression that he was not so moderate in his use of liquors as he was supposed to be. I found afterwards that this was a peculiarity. He has been stationed on important duty, that he has always been regarded as a Wash-line was standing near a small camp fire, evidently lost in thought, and making no effort to keep warm. He seemed six feet and a-half in height, and was as erect as an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from the monument in good season is largely due, stands sixth in rank among officers of the monument in good season is largely due, stands sixth in rank among officers of the army. He has resided so long in Washington, where most of the state. One stone, but a solid block of contributed by Michigan is not a stone, but a solid block of contributed by Michigan is not a stone, as mall block of grante in the state. One stone, the state of the engineers of the army. He has residue so long in Washing found afterwards that this was a peculiarity. His nose was apt to turn scarlet in a cold wind. He was standing near a small camp fire, evidently lost in thought, and making no effort to keep warm. He seemed six feet and a-half in height, and was as erect as an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from a military attitude. Washington's exact height was six feet two irrebes in his boots. He was was six feet two inches in his boots. He was then a little lame from striking his knee against a tree. His eye was so gray that it looked almost white, and he had a troubled look on his colorless face. He had a piece of woolen tied around his throat, and was quite hoarse. Perhaps the throat trouble from which he died had its origin about that time? SIZE AND STRENGTH.

"Washington's boots were enormous. They were No. 13. His ordinary walking shoes were No. 11. His hands were large in proportion, and he could not buy a glove to fit him, and had to have his gloves made to order. His mouth was his strong feature, the lips being always tightly compressed. That day they were com-pressed so tightly as to be painful to look at. At that time he weigned 200 pounds, and there was no surplus flesh about him. He was tremendously muscled, and the fame of his great strength was everywhere. His huge tent when wrapped up with the poles was so heavy that it required two men to place it in the camp wagon. Washington could lift it with one

APPETITE AND HABITS. "He was an enormous eater, but was content with bread and butter, if he could get plenty of it. But hunger seemed to put him in a rage. It was his custom to take a drink of rum or whisky on awaking in the morning. Of course all this was changed when he grew old. I saw him at Alexandria a year before he died. His hair was very gray, and his form was slightly bent. His chest was very thin. He had false teeth, which did not fit, and pushed his under lip outward. I believe he drank much more in old age. He had whisky in the morning, and at dinner two bottles of Madeira wine. He was a great lover of fine wines and fine horses." AS A SLAVE-OWNER.

In these days of universal freedom it may be

nteresting to know how Washington treated

his slaves. Some valuable information on this point is given by Josiah Quincy, an old man of 87, lately residing at Marshall Hall, on the Maryland side of the Potomac. While a youth Quincy lived many years with the Custis family, and personally knew a number of slaves that had belonged to Washington. "Washington did not own slaves for pleasure," said Mr. Quincy. "He made them work, I tell you; and if they were not out on time in the morning they must have a good reason for it. Mr. Custis often said that Gen. Washington could get more work out of a negro than any man. He would not overwork them, and he would not let them be punished if they did not richly deserve it. He would not whip a slave worked under him as a man who understands thoroughly every detail of the work he has in other man in Virginia. But he was a very just richly deserve it. He would not whip a slave himself, but he would knock one down with his fist. One of his slaves, named Sam, whom I knew, had a cut on his cheek which he said his master put there. The general caught Sam riding one of his fine horses one day, and he gave him a blow which Sam never forcet. gave him a blow which Sam never forgot. Washington taught his slaves to be religious, and would not separate families. He often visited the sick at their cabins. All his slaves loved him. Though strict, he was a kind-heart-

Mr. Quincy says that as late as a few years ago a colored man known as Jim Washington, who was born the slave of Washington, in 1791, was living near Culpepper Court House, and he thinks the old man may be still alive. WASHINGTON IN ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria was Washington's business place

for years. He lived at Mount Vernon, only nine miles away, and his marketing, buying and general business was done at Alexandria. He voted there. He had a little office built on a lot which he bought when he was a young whose name is written in large letters over the early history of the Massachusetts colony. He is a great grandson of Cov. Larges Roydolp a hotel parties, trade at the stores, and to talk

As to his circumstances as a young man, they were rather poor, and he learned habits of business which stood him well in later years. He ing to have any trouble with him, made this stipulation in his contract." "Have you heard anything of his relation with his wife?"

"Nothing, save that they were of the most amicable nature. His marriage, you know, was a case of love at first sight, and in one of the few love letters which now exists of those he wrote her after his marriage, he speaks very tenderly of her, and addresses her as 'My Dear Patsy.' Mr. Custis said Washington were his wife's picture in a locket tied around his neck to the day of his death. He managed most of the details of the house himself, and during his life took most of the care off Mrs. Washington's houlders. Martha Washington was, however, thoroughly domestic. She prided herself or her knitting and spinning, and when her hus-band was inaugurated as the first President, the suit he wore had been made by his own servants at Mount Vernon, Mrs. Washington wove many of her own dresses, and there are two spoken of which were made of cotton, with silk stripes of red and brown. The silk came from the ravelings of brown silk stockings and worn-out chair covers of red silk. It is said by some that Mrs. Washington became insane be-fore she did, but I do not think this is so. It is true she shut herself up alone in a room, and remained there until her death, but you must remember she was an old woman, and there is a wide difference between the crankiness of age and insanity. It is possible she may have been parsimonious, as is charged, but there are no traditions to that effect.'

recollections of Washington Monument at the many years ago and included in the volume of "Poems of New England," edited by H. W. Laughlin was selected to superintend its con- is 376 feet. Longfellow, are printed as appropriate to this resumed Mr. McLaughlin was made master car-

> In their ragged regimentals, stood the old continentals, Yielding not; While the grenadiers were lunging, And like hailstones fell the plunging Cannon shot! Where the files Of the isles, From the smoky night encampment, Bore the banner of the rampant Unicorn: And grummer, grummer, grummer, Rolled the "roll" of the drummer, Through the morn.

Then with eyes to the front all; And with eyes to the Front an,
And with guns horizontal,
Stood our sires;
And the balls whistled deadly,
And in flames flashing redly, Blazed the fires; As the swift

Billows drift, Drove the dark battle breakers O'er the green sodded acres Of the plain;
And louder, louder, louder,
Cracked the black gunpowder,
All amain! Then like smiths at their forges, Labored the red St. George's

Cannoneers. And the villainous saltpetre Rung a fierce, discordant metre Round our ears; Like the roar On the shore, Rose the horse-guards clangor, As they rode in roaring anger On our filanks; And higher, higher, higher, Burned the old-fashioned fire

Through the ranks!

Then the old-fashioned colonel Galloped through the white infernal Powder cloud, And his broad sword was swinging.
And his brazen throat was ringing
Trumpet loud!
And the blue llets flew, And the trooper Jackets reddened At the touch of the leaden Rifle's breath!

And rounder, rounder, rounder, Roared the iron six-pounder, Hurling death!

Colonel Thomas Lincoln Casey, to whose good judgment and engineering skill the successful ters Indiana, 1852."

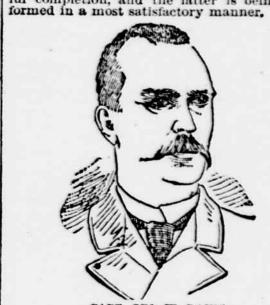
and His Staff.



required two men to place it in the camp wagon. Washington could lift it with one hand, and throw it in the wagon as easily as if it were a pair of saddle-bags. He could hold a musket with one hand and shoot with precision as easily as other men did with a horse-pistol. His lungs were his weak point and there he was never strong. He was at that time in the prime of life. His hair was a chestnut brown, his cheeks were prominent and his head was not large, in contrast to every other part of his body, which seemed large and bony at all points. His finger joints and wrists were so large as to be genuine curiosities. As to his habits at that period I found out much that might be interesting.

Appetite and Habits.

Ingtonian. He was born in New York, in 1836, and is, therefore, but 49 years of age. He was appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in the class appointed a cadet-at-large to the West Point military academy and graduated in ingtonian. He was born in New York, in 1836, The former duty he has just brought to success- Brought to this country by G. G. Baker."



Capt. Geo. W. Davis, although a captain of infantry, is a natural-born engineer, and as Col.

Majid Kahn has also had his name written on the monument to Washington." Casey's assistant in constructing the monument has done excellent service. He has always been consulted in matters of importance connected 1866 he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, and in the following year was made captain in the 14th infantry. He performed a good deal of special duty under the quartermaster general, and conducted recruits to various parts of the country; but his specialty seems to have been connected with the con-struction of barracks, and he showed such engineering skill that in 1878 he was assigned to engineer duty in the construction of the Washington Monument.



particularly upon the design for the roof. He | Cathedral of Amiens



share of the credit for the successful performance of the great task of erecting the monument to Mr. P. H. McLaughlin, the master mechanic. Mr. McLaughlin is now in his 43d year, a native of New Brunswick, of Irish-German descent. When a boy he learned the millwright business, and then went to sea for several years on a merchant vessel; was shipwrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, and afterwards went on a Cana-dian railroad as a fireman for some months. At the age of 19 years he, in 1861, entered the The Old Continentals.

The following lines, published anonymously

The following lines, published lines li Baltimore, built the Ascension church Mr. Mestruction. When work at the monument was day, when the Old Continental uniform again appears:

| The their regard regimentals | Pestined Mr. Metalgarin was interested him superintendent of the work to succeed Mr. Nevarre, the former superintendent, who had been sent to Tennessee to take charge of other work. Col. Casey's official staff, as engineer of the monument, includes Mr. James B. Dulton, chief clerk; Gustav Friebus, draftsman; F. L. Harvey, jr., and George M. Thomas, clerks; and Mr. John T. Crowley, manager. Mr. Harvey is secretary of the joint commission for the completion of the Washington Monument.

The engineer officers cheerfully yield a large

THE MEMORIAL STONES. Blocks Contributed by Patriotic Socie-

ties—Offerings Sent from Other Lands— Some of the Notable Inscriptions. If money had been contributed in the early days of the monument as plentifully as memorial stones the Monument society might have been enabled to continue the construction of the monument much longer than it did before appealing to Congress for gid. One hundred appealing to Congress for gid. One hundred been enabled to continue the construction of the monument much longer than it did before appealing to Congress for aid. One hundred and fifty-six stones are now on hand. The character of most of the stones is such that they could not be utilized in building the monument. Such of them as it is thought do not offend good taste will be cut down and attached, in the form of panels, to the inner walls of the monument. A number of the stones are already in place in the old portion of the monument. Of the 156 memorial stones forty come from states and territories, one comes from the Cherokee nation, nine come from foreign countries. viz: Turkey, Greece, Japan, China, Siam, Cherokee nation, nine come from foreign countries, viz: Turkey, Greece, Japan, China, Siam, Brazil, Paros and Naxos in Grecian Archipelago, Bremen and Switzerland. Sixteen come from American towns and cities, as follows: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Nashville, Newark, N. J.; Salem, Mass.; Warren, R. I.; Alexandria, Va.; Frederick, Md.; Charlestown, Mass.; Little Rock, Ark.; Durham, N. H.; New Bedford, Mass., and Lowell, Mass. Fifteen come from Masonic bodies, thirteen from grand and subordinate lodges of Odd Fellows; seven from the Sons of Temperance and nine from various other orders and organizations. The remaining forty-six stones perance and nine from various other orders and organizations. The remaining forty-six stones come from about as many different kinds of sources—colleges, societies of various kinds, counties, military organizations and volunteer fire companies are largely represented. Those were days when the volunteer fireman was the hero of the hour. The inscriptions on some of these stones would have delighted the heart of some red-shirted "Mose." Figures of firemen mingle in happy confusion among females in the trouble given by the animal in the morning were very apprehensive while Mr. Polk, escorted by the marshals, was riding down the line. Party feeling was running very high then, Gen. Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war, being the whig candidate and Lewis Cass the democratic candidate for President. Some feared that if Mr, Polk was hurt it would be blamed on the whigs. Their fears, however, were not realized, for the steed had been so thoroughly subdued by the gallant veteran of Mexico that it behaved itself with the utmost decorum, and took the President safely back to the White House.

tional Greys, of this city. The German Benevo-lent society and the Columbia Typographical society, of this city, also contributed memorial BUILDERS OF THE MONUMENT. Sketches of Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey blocks. The postmasters of the Hoosier state were evidently moved by the patriotic senti-

nandsome block of marble is adorned with a handsome block of marole is adorhed with a bas-relief head of Shakspeare, and inscribed as follows: "A tribute of respect; from the ladies and gentlemen of the dramatic profession of America, 1853." A block of white marble con-tains a record of interest to the city of Baltimore. Upon it are cut representations of Minerva, holding a palm branch, a group of school children, a school house and figures climbing a steep hill, surmounted by a temple. The inscription is, "By the pupils of the public schools of the city of Baltimore, A. D. MDCCCLI; number of schools 35, number of public schools." city of Baltimore, A. D. MDCCCLI; number of schools, 35; number of pupils, 7,500." Fac similes of the autographs of various school officials also appear on the stone. A block of lava about two by three feet, without polish or ornament, is inscribed simply, "Lava. Vesuvius. Wm. Terrell, Ga." A bluish colored stone comes "From the citizens of the United States of America residing in Foo Chow, China; February 22, 1857." Another marble block is inscribed, "The general assembly of the Presbyterian The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America in session in Washington City; May, 1852." Another notable marble block, and one of the largest in the collection, bears the following legend:
"From the Temple of Esculapius, Island of ful completion, and the latter is being per- other superb marble block is lettered as follows:

"Presented by the Governor and Commune of the Islands of Paros and Naxos, Grecian Archi-pelago, August 13th, 1855." Another stone is inscribed, plainly, "From Braddock's Field," and another, "From the Battle Ground, Long Island, 1776. Kings county, N. Y., 1853." An-other stone has inscribed more in raised other stone has inscribed upon its face, in raised letters of brass, "To the Memory of Washing-ton. The Free Swiss Confederation. MDCCO LIL" A handsome stone bears the following inscription: "Washington dem grossen und gerechten. Das beireundete Bremen." [To the gre' and good Washington, from friendly Bremen.] Another block of marble, cut like a tombstone, has inlaid upon it a small piece of brownstone, on which is carved a head and several histography of the inscription is as followed. eral hieroglyphics. The inscription is as fol-lows: "This head was carved between 2,000 and 3,000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians for the Temple erected in honor of Augustus on the banks of the Nile. Brought from there by J. A. Lehman, and presented to the Washing-ton monument, 1858."

The stone from Turkey bears an inscription by Mustapha Izyt, the court poet, which, trans-lated, is as follows: "So as to strengthen the

friendship between the two countries, Abdul-Greece's contribution to the monument is a block of white marble from the ruins of the Parthenon, which is inscribed in Greek as fol-Solon, Themistocles and Pericles-the mother of ancient Liberty-sends this ancient stone from the Parthenon as a testimony of honor and

admiration. The Japanese stone bears a brief inscription to the effect that it was sent from the harbor of Simoda, Province of Isu, fifth month of the year Ansey Tora. The stone from China has a long inscription

eulogistic of Washington, and ending with the statement that the stone was presented by a company of Christians and engraved at Ningpo, in the Province of Che Heang, China, the third year of the reign of the Emperor Heen Fung, sixth month and seventh day.

## THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD. How the Monument Compares with Other Notable Structures.

The monument rises 555 feet 51/4 inches above its foundation. The topmost point is 597 feet 3 inches above mean low water in the Potomac, and 596 feet 9.36 inches above the mean level of the Atlantic at Sandy Hook, N. J., as determined December 1, 1884, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. If the reputed height of the Tower of Babel (668 feet) is correct, it is the only structure ever erected by human hands that would tower above the Washington Monument. The following is a comparative list of the structures of the world, past and present, most noted for their height:

New City Hall, Philadelphia, (to be). St. Paul's spire, London, (destroyed by light-St. Nicholas' Cathedral, Hamburg. Chimney, fertiliser factory, Glasgow Chimney, chemical works, Glasgow. Pyramid of Cheops (original height, 480) St. Stephen's, Vienna. St. Michael's, Hamburg...

Salisbury spire (A. D. 1350) Spire of Chartres (A. D. 1330) Antwerp Cathedral Spire of Freiburg (A. D. 1330) St. Peter's, Hamburg. St. Maria, Florence, (A. D. 1444)... Hotel de Ville, Brussels.... Torre Asinelli, Bologna... St. Paul's, London Capitol, Springfield, Ill. Shoemadoo Pagoda of Pegu, Burmah. Milan Cathedral

.422 .404 .403 .402 .395 .383 .386 .376 .376 .376 .365

Florence Cathedral Utrecht Cathedral (formerly 364). St. Isaac's, St. Petersburg 336 Chimney, chemical works, Barmen, Prussia.331 St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, (when Chimney, steel works, Bochum, Prussia... Frankfort Cathedral.. Chimney, Glasgow gas works... Victoria Tower, Westminster...

Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty .. U. S. Capitol. Lincoln Cathedral. Florence Campanile Trinity Church, New York.. Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Cairo .. Boston Church, Lincolnshire. Chimney, dye works, Hague. St. Genevieve, Paris..... Leaning Tower of Bologna... Trestle on Northern Pacific R. F. Western Union building, New York Masonic Temple, Philadelphia Notre Dame, Paris English Cathedral, Montreal.

Bunker Hill Monument. Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal. Bow Church, London.

London monument commemorative great fire...... York Cathedral. Leaning Tower of Pisa The highest of the big trees of Calaveras, Cal.,

PRESIDENT POLK'S HORSE.

Why Fears Were Felt for the President's Life when he Reviewed the Corner-stone Procession.

Among the horses assembled on the ground at the City Hall for the use of the marshals of the procession when the corner-stone of the monument was laid was a fine animal new the city, and it was suggested that it should be tried before it was assigned to a marshal. Two attempts were made by colored riders to sit the animal. One was sent head foremost to the ground and the other thrown up to such a height as to nearly knock the life out of him. A